

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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## FOR AND AGAINST SILVER.

**SPEAKER CRISP FOR FREE COINAGE.**  
Speaker Crisp gives his views of the coming presidential campaign and the politics which will enter into it. He says:

"From the time of the tariff commission of 1880 down to a year ago tariff reform had its varying fortunes, resulting at last in a revision acceptable to the people. The disposition of the tariff clears the way for the settlement of the silver question. That question is now fully before us. It will be the one issue before the people next year and in such a way that it must be settled openly. The fact that progress in silver rehabilitation is slow should not be discouraging. This is a big country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with probably 70,000,000 of the most civilized people in the world. When, after years of discussion, they made up their minds for tariff reform, there was no power on earth strong enough to resist it. The silver question is going through the same course of public discussion. Just as in that fight the silver men will have their battle royal, when the American people will award the victory. The majority of people in both parties are in favor of the free coinage of silver. They are to-day behind the free silver movement, and they will push it on to success and have silver re-established to its old equality with gold. This great financial question will be settled by the democratic party. In the next campaign the rehabilitation of silver will be the controlling issue upon which democracy will appeal to the people. Party platforms should always be plain and direct. Whatever reason existed for different constructions of the platform of 1892 should no longer exist, and for this purpose that to be adopted in 1896 should be so plain that even a school boy can understand it. The platform should declare for the free coinage of silver.

"We should select some good man from the west, some man with a military record, and go forth with confidence to victory which the people give to those who are brave enough to fight for it. The only fear I have is, not that the people are not in favor of free silver, but that the free silver people, who are in the majority, may divide into factions, running two or three candidates, in which event the election would be thrown into the house, where the republican would be elected. Such a contest as I have outlined would cause many people to make new party alignments. There are democrats strongly wedded to the gold theory and many republicans just as strongly wedded to free silver. Of course, these men would have to choose between their old party and their convictions on this issue.

"Of course," said Mr. Crisp, "there is a contingency in which the people might not be called upon to settle the question—that is the probable action of an international conference. That would be the best and easiest method of re-establishing silver, and with less of the element of experiment in it. If such a conference should be called, and it took action restoring silver so that the people would be satisfied, we would have no financial issue for 1896. In the meantime, however, the people of the United States will be moving along to that result in their own way. The people want the freedom of silver. I am in favor of its free coinage, as I have always been, and the democratic voters will declare for it next year."

## HARVEY REPLIES TO CLEVELAND.

W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the bimetallic league, whose headquarters are in Chicago, makes reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago committee and declares that the committee waited on him, and the persons who attached their names to the petition said committee presented, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of Chicago, who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. Continuing he says:

"They represented that class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that raising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demoralization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and the people generally, have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in value, added to

the ordinary risk and expense of business has led to an ever increasing volume of debt—to a money-lending period—until it has increased, all told, public and private, to about \$40,000,000,000 about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States.

"Money and those debts payable in money have been steadily increasing in exchangeable value with the property of the people. A debt for \$1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels of wheat in exchange for the dollars with which to pay the same debt. The debts now in existence are principally old debts, or renewed or refunded debts, or new debts contracted to pay old debts, or debts the people have been forced to contract by reason of the continued decline in prices. The owners of products must now give up twice as much property to pay their taxes as in 1878. Seventeen thousand bushels of wheat would have paid the president's salary of \$25,000 in 1878, and it now requires 100,000 bushels of wheat to pay your annual salary of \$50,000. We have constantly pointed out to the people the ever increasing interchangeable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors has dominated your administration and you insist on such currency as they have established as a sound currency.

"It means the confiscation of property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, judgments and executions. It means that fixed incomes will wipe out the interest of stockholders in our railways and corporations. If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again; it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by demoralization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard.

"So that when you call the attention of the farmer wage-earner to the fact that rising prices will make him pay more for what he buys, you should at the same time call his attention to the fact that it would enable him to pay his debt, free him from bondage and in which he has been unjustly placed and again make him the owner of a home and a free and independent citizen. We might say further to him that rising prices cause money to seek investment, and would thus open up the channels of commerce and trade and give employment to millions now idle. It is not more money that we want to borrow, but to pay off what we already owe. The more money we borrow the more we must pay and the annual interest of all our public and private debts is now more than the annual profits of business and production. Where will it end?"

## SAYS IT KILLS THE DEMOCRACY.

The most sensational political development for many a day in Chicago, if not in the entire west, was made public Saturday. The coming democratic state convention in Illinois will beyond all doubt declare for free silver without international agreement of any kind, and the movement is of such strength that other western and southern states will be prevented with great difficulty, if at all, from following the lead of Illinois. As a party the democracy of Illinois is doomed to disorganization. The authority for these statements is Hon. John Mayo Palmer, corporation counsel of Chicago, and one of the best-known democrats in the state. He is not a free silver man. On the contrary, he has a reputation with the more pronounced silver element as a decided "gold bug." Mr. Palmer is the son of United States Senator Palmer, who has been leading the money fight for the national administration in Illinois. The statements were made in an interview and the news has caused widespread comment and speculation. Mr. Palmer returned to Chicago Saturday from the state capital. He said:

"The sentiment in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without international conference or agreement, seems to have taken complete possession of the democracy of Illinois outside of Cook county. I conferred with men of all shades of opinion upon this subject, with republicans as well as democrats. I talked with republicans, because sometimes the lookers-on see more of the game than the players. I met old friends with whom I could talk confidentially, and got the impression that, while there is a very strong and respectable sentiment throughout the state in opposition to this currency theory, yet the opponents of 16 to 1 are without organization, apparently without any ambition to succeed, and are singularly silent, while the silver men are vigorous, active and aggressive.

"It seems to me utterly impossible that the opponents of 16 to 1 silver

should they take part in the June convention, could make any serious impression. The convention will unquestionably declare in favor of 16 to 1, without conference with any nation. We who oppose that view, altogether there are some differences of opinion among us, will, as a rule, take no part in the convention, although in some counties delegations will be sent composed of leading men representing both views, wholly irrespective of the sentiment in the particular locality.

"There has been a great deal of unnecessary personal irritation and controversy over this subject, which is very much to be deplored. There will be a good deal of talk about 'reading men out of the party.' The immediate effect of the expected declaration will be to disorganize the democratic party in this state, if such a thing is possible. The ultimate effect, should the currency question be the prominent one of 1896, will be the reorganization of both parties on new lines. Those, who, like myself, may be called conservatives, have a faint hope that we may be able to induce the June convention to declare that it is inexpedient to draw party lines upon the silver question by a state convention, but I confess I have no very great confidence that we will secure this. Unless the refusal of the democrats who agree with me to take part in the convention shall lead the party elsewhere to believe that democratic sentiment is not thoroughly represented by the convention, this declaration will have a very strong and powerful influence upon the parties in the western and southern states, but will not, I think, affect anything east of Ohio."

## NOT CLEVELAND'S MOUTHPIECE.

The statement which Secretary Morton gave to the press last week of his views upon the financial question has been interpreted by the press very generally as an utterance made on behalf of the president, and expressing the president's attitude. This inference is based largely upon the circumstance that Secretary Morton made public his statement so soon after his return from his return to the White House, where he had been in conference with the president and members of the cabinet at the regular cabinet meeting. The surmise, however, was proven to be incorrect by denials which were made by both President Cleveland and Secretary Morton. The president's statement, which was given by Private Secretary Thurber, is as follows:

"The president, when asked this evening whether Secretary Morton's interview upon the money question might be regarded as representing his views, replied: 'I am in no manner responsible for Morton's interview, and knew nothing of it until I read it in the newspapers. When I have seen it to say anything to the people upon the money question or on any other subject I have thus far found it quite easy to do so directly and on my own account.'

Earlier in the day Secretary Morton, having seen the same interpretation put upon his interview which had come under the president's eye, said that any statements he may have made concerning the financial or other questions of public importance he alone was responsible for.

Both the president and the secretary of agriculture spoke without consultation with the other. Secretary Morton did not know when he made the statement that the president intended to speak, and it was learned that the president had no knowledge of Secretary Morton's action upon the matter when he dictated his own utterance thereon.

## KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Woodford county, Senator Blackburn's home, have met his ultra-silver interview with the most radical utterances heard this year from anti-free-coinage ranks. In their convention to select delegates to the state convention they declared at length in unequivocal terms for a "single gold standard." Following is the full text of the resolutions:

Resolved, That a sound and stable currency is one of the chief supports of constitutional government, and is absolutely indispensable to a nation's commerce, both at home and abroad. Civilized nations have long since adopted the metals silver and gold as the best foundation for such currency. Enlightened statesmanship has decreed that it was impossible to maintain the two metals on a parity, and that gold should occupy the higher place and was the only possible substantial basis for a national currency standard.

Resolved, That we regard all efforts to force bimetalism and the unlimited coinage or the so-called free coinage of silver upon the government as fraught with dire disaster to national credit and to the material interests of the business community; and, as republicans, we pledge our influence and support to such measures as will aid in the maintenance of the single gold standard as the chief corner-stone of our national monetary system.

Only one man protested, and he said he desired to go on record as a bimetalist. The action of the Versailles convention has created a sensation, and it is a much more radical utterance than the republican state

convention was expected to make. It is considered the rallying cry of the opposition to Blackburn and free silver, as it starts from the senator's home.

## HOW MISSOURI LEGISLATORS STAND.

The Sedalia Democrat prints answers from seventeen senators and sixty representatives of the Missouri legislature, in reply to the query: "Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present ratio?" Of the senators, five republicans and seven democrats answer in the affirmative, while four republicans reply in the negative. Senator F. W. Mott, of St. Louis, evades the question, viz.: "I have not given sufficient attention to the matter to express an opinion for publication. As a republican, I am in favor of the free coinage of silver anywhere and everywhere." Of the sixty representatives, seven republicans, twenty-four democrats and two populists favor the proposition, while fourteen republicans and two democrats oppose it. Representative Miller, republican, of Miller county, says that he is not able to answer the question to his own satisfaction at this time. The democratic representatives who oppose free coinage are Gill, of Clay county, and Kyler, of St. Louis. The democratic senators who replied to the query are unanimous for free coinage.

## M'CREARY FOR THE GOLD BASIS.

The Louisville Post prints an interview with Hon. James B. McCreary in which he declares himself unalterably opposed to free silver. This utterance was brought out by Senator Blackburn's stand in favor of free silver.

Mr. McCreary has prepared a statement of his position, giving a resume of his action and votes in congress. He says:

"I am in favor of an international agreement consistent with sound business methods, but to throw open the mints of this country to the world is simply preposterous."

This statement of Mr. McCreary adds greatly to the interest in the senatorial race, and expressions of Governor John Young Brown and ex-Governor Simon B. Buckner are expected at an early date. Buckner favors gold and is a bimetalist. The senatorial fight will be for and against silver.

## ALLISON FOR SOUND MONEY.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, said:

"I am in favor of sound money. Gold and silver have been the money of nations for centuries, and all that is needed is to establish the relative value of the two metals. The question now is how can we place silver in circulation and pass it current with gold? It is gratifying, is it not, to know that a few men can save our country by loaning us gold to pay our current expenses? What condition could any country be expected to be in when it has not enough revenue to pay current expenses? I presume, however, that Mr. Carlisle will be able to get along until December without calling an extra session of congress to borrow more."

## IRROQUOIS CLUB ON SILVER.

At a special meeting of the Irroquois Club, one of the most influential democratic organizations in Chicago, resolutions were introduced declaring it inexpedient and unwise to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver; that it would be most unfortunate if at this time, when signs of returning confidence and renewed prosperity are multiplying, such an unwise and disastrous step should be taken. The meeting had been called by members opposed to the 16 to 1 ratio. A heated debate took place on the resolutions, which were finally passed by a vote of 48 to 22.

## WILL IGNORE THE CONVENTION.

The Chicago Honest Money League issued an address asking the democratic voters of Chicago and Cook county not to take part in the primaries May 3, and to ignore the action of the state convention on the money question in June. Every effort will be made to discredit the delegation to Springfield.

## WANT THEM TO MEET.

A strong effort is being made by the Louisville chamber of commerce to arrange a joint debate between Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Senator Blackburn on the currency question in Lexington at an early date. Senator Blackburn is said to have agreed to such a meeting.

## IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson Clarion-Ledger interviewed the 23 members of the Mississippi democratic state executive committee on the financial question, and found 18 for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and five against it.

PASSED A FREE COINAGE RESOLUTION.

By a vote of 47 yeas to 33 nays the Tennessee house concurred in the senate resolution urging congress to pass a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the opening day of the extra session of the Missouri general assembly Mr. Spencer, of St. Louis, introduced in the house the election and registration bill prepared recently by the republican members of the legislature at a meeting in St. Louis.

Mr. Steel, of Jefferson, introduced the old fellow-servant law, applicable to railroads alone, and which was defeated at the regular session. J. P. Woodside, who was elected to fill a vacancy in Oregon county occasioned by the death of Representative Old, was sworn in.

Bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Higbee: A fellow-servant law applicable to railroads alone. Mr. Julian: Exempting bribery from the general penalties, and Mr. Julian: Requiring railroads to furnish state officers and members of the legislature with railroad passes.

Mr. Julian: To compel railroad lobbyists to register and make sworn statements of their expense accounts. Mr. Moran: A fellow-servant law applicable to railroads, and authorizing the latter to increase freight and passenger rates to meet liabilities incurred by the operation of such a law.

Mr. Schooler: The former senate election and registration law. Mr. Jones, of Jackson: To prohibit state officers from lobbying for the passage of appropriation bills. Mr. Jones, of Jackson: Amending the election law so as to require the recorder of voters to preserve election ballots as long as required to do so by an order of court.

Mr. Cox: Defining damages in actions of tort. In the senate Lieut. Gov. O'Meara announced the additions to the committees on railroads, labor and elections, making each composed of fifteen members. As now constituted, these committees are made up as follows:

Railroads—Mr. Lyman, chairman; Messrs. Morton, Love, Orchard, Busche, O'Bannon, Wurdeman, McClintic, Gash, Madison, Dunn, Morrissey, Yeater, Kennish and Williams. Labor—Mr. Baskett, chairman; Messrs. Love, Walker, Busche, O'Bannon, Peers, Dunn, Yeater, Madison, Gash, Lancaster, McClintic, Kennish, Williams and Davidson. Elections—Mr. Dunn, chairman; Messrs. Madison, Love, Powers, Tunnell, Morton, Peers, Lancaster, Walker, Ballard, Baskett, Kline, Landrum, Ameling and Brewster.

In the house Mr. Tubbs introduced a resolution reciting that the appropriations made at the regular session of the legislature were in excess of the estimated receipts, and concluding with a resolution requesting Gov. Stone to transmit an additional proclamation authorizing the enactment of a law under the operation of which the fees of the excise commissioner of St. Louis and the coal oil inspectors may be turned over to the state treasurer.

In speaking to his resolution Mr. Tubbs said he had consulted with the auditor, and from that, official learned that the appropriations would exceed the estimates of revenue from \$25,000 to \$30,000. He explained briefly that such laws had passed the house at the regular session, but were killed in the senate. On a roll call the resolution was adopted by a vote of 83 to 44. Every democrat voted against it.

For the next two hours Messrs. Moran, Minnis, Armstrong, Swanger, Freeman, Schooler and Col. Crisp occupied the floor in denouncing newspaper reports to the effect that they are under lobbyist influence.

Mr. Crisp introduced a bill providing for a registration after each general election, and imposing heavy penalties for fraud. Mr. Spencer, of St. Louis, introduced the election bill prepared by the St. Louis safety committee.

At the afternoon session the Spencer (republican) election bill was favorably reported from the committee on elections and ordered printed; also, a bill amending the law so as to require election ballots in contest cases to be preserved as long as needed for evidence.

## FOR A COUNTRY LUNCHEON.

Helen Jay in the Ladies' Home Journal. Veal loaf, pressed chicken or salad, sandwiches and cake, make delicious luncheon dishes, and a substitute for cream can be made by preparing thick sweet cream in this way: One pint of cream, one-half cup of white sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little milk; whip with Dover egg-beater until it can be cut with a knife. The gelatine prevents it from falling, so the hostess can prepare it some hours before her guest arrives. Genuine clover honey is always a treat, especially to townpeople, and may be substituted for the cream. It is more easily served if placed on a flat dish or platter and passed with a knife and spoon so that each guest may help himself. This arrangement obviates the necessity for small dishes.

## HIGH ART GUM PARTIES.

From the Brown County (Kansas) World. Chewing gum parties are the rage at Horton. After the gum has been well chewed it is taken out of the mouth and moulded with the hands into the shape of some animal. The best artist receives a prize.

tion law was taken up for engrossment.

Mr. Rothwell offered the St. Louis safety committee bill as an amendment.

Col. Crisp secured the floor and talked until he was cut off with the previous question.

The amendment was then defeated by a party vote, and the bill ordered to engrossment.

At the afternoon session Col. Crisp again secured the floor and talked about election laws and other things for an hour and a half. Finally the Spencer election law was returned from the engrossment committee, and taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules.

In the senate Friday afternoon Senator Dunn, from the committee on elections, presented the election law as amended, with the following recommendation that it pass.

Senator Kline, representing the republican minority on the committee, offered a minority report, substituting the Fuley bill for the safety committee bill.

The committee on elections suggested some minor amendments, most of which were adopted.

The salary of the election commissioners for Kansas City was changed from \$3,600 to \$2,500.

An amendment was also adopted, providing that the recorder of votes in Kansas City and St. Louis shall act as commissioner until the expiration of his term of office.

The bill was debated at length, and finally the majority report was adopted and the bill engrossed.

WHEREAS, The governor of the state in the proclamation calling the general assembly to meet in special session, charges that legislation in this general assembly has been controlled by the influence of an active and arrogant lobby; and,

WHEREAS, This charge has been taken up and magnified, and widely published by certain newspapers in the state; and,

WHEREAS, A representative of the house has brought forward a resolution and asked its adoption in the house, in which it is recited that members of the house are accused of receiving railroad passes, in violation of law and their oath of office; and,

WHEREAS, All these charges and accusations are made in such vague and general terms as to put a stigma on the entire membership of the assembly, and to tend to bring into disrepute the legislative branch of our government; and,

WHEREAS, The constitution prohibits its state officers and legislators from accepting transportation; be it

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this house that an opportunity should be given for the proper investigation of such charges and accusations, and that all who make charges of reflection on the integrity of members of this house shall be asked to make such charges specifically, and to furnish proper evidence to sustain the charges.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to hear and investigate all the charges and accusations that may be made before them against any member of this house on account of any alleged bribery or receipt of railroad passes or tickets, or of any act that shows any undue illegal influence to control or influence any member of this house.

Resolved, That such committee shall have power, also, to investigate any charges that may be made before them in relation to the receipt of railroad passes or tickets by any of the state officials, or by members of their families or friends at their instance.

Resolved, That the committee be given power to employ a stenographic clerk, and is hereby authorized to summon witnesses and to send for persons and papers during the progress of such investigation, and to enforce obedience thereto as the committee deems proper to make.

Resolved, That the governor of the state, the reporters and editors of newspapers, the authors of the resolution, and all other persons, are hereby invited to appear before such committee and to aid in such investigation by making specific charges and offering all available evidence in support thereof.

The speaker appointed as a committee under the resolution Messrs. Hammond, Sarlin, Grubb, Armstrong and Rothwell of Randolph. The first three named are republicans and the latter two democrats.

## ALL OVER THE WORLD.

TO WEAR CHEAP DRESSES.

The senior "co-ed," as the young ladies at the University of Michigan are called, have created a mild sensation by declaring that they will graduate this year in calico or other cheap dresses. This determination is laudable enough in itself, but it is the more praiseworthy in that it is the intention of the young women to devote the money thus saved to the "co-ed" gymnasium fund.

## FOOT BALL'S DEATH LIST.

The English foot ball season is closed and Westminster Gazette published its annual foot ball "butcher's bill." This shows that during the season there were twenty deaths from injuries received on the foot ball field and that over 150 legs, arms and other limbs were injured. It adds many cases of concussion of the brain or spine, paralysis, knee caps split, peritonitis and hundreds of minor casualties.

## MME. MODJESKA EXILED.

A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Russian government which recently refused to allow Mme. Modjeska, the famous actress, to play in Poland, has expelled her from Russia.

The cause was the speech delivered by Mme. Modjeska during the world's congress of women in Chicago during the World's fair. In the speech the actress said: "I shall not dwell upon the developments of our political institutions. They (the Russians) have laughed to scorn the belief that there ever was a Polish nation. They have restricted, if not wholly prohibited, the use of our language. Under such conditions could there be any organized effort of women? Why, it would be considered a political crime; it would bring its punishment. I cannot tell what the Polish women are doing, because to do so would bring punishment upon the heroic workers. We have had a constant struggle for independence. An unholy alliance was formed to crush out our country, rob it of its free government and destroy our institutions. The gates have been closed. Men have destroyed Poland, but her women have stood guard at the gates of their country. It was she who preserved patriotism and honor in spite of Siberia, and what is worse, the lash, to the everlasting disgrace of the Russian government. Our enemies make a great mistake if they think they have destroyed us. As long as a Polish woman lives Poland will live. We may have merited punishment for our traitors. God knows, maybe we have. We have heard much of the Roman and Spartan mothers. That is well; but I hope the world will hear more of the Polish mother. The Polish mother is waiting patiently for the insurance, and if there is justice on earth she will wait in vain."

## APPROPRIATION FIGURES.

The volume annually prepared by the clerks of the senate and house appropriations committee showing the exact appropriation and the new offices created, has been prepared for the last session of the fifty-third congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and J. P. Courts, respectively, of the senate and house committees. The appropriations were as follows: Agricultural \$3,303,750, army \$23,232,608, diplomatic and consular \$1,574,428, district of Columbia \$5,045,443, fortifications \$1,904,557, Indian \$8,762,751, legislative, executive and judicial, \$21,891,718, military academy \$464,261, naval \$29,416,245, pensions \$141,381,570, postoffice \$89,045,997, sundry civil \$46,568,100, deficiencies \$9,825,373, miscellaneous \$297,667; total general bills and miscellaneous, \$383,934,564; permanent appropriations, \$113,078,956; grand total appropriations, \$497,008,520.

The number of new offices specifically created is 1,773, at an annual cost of \$1,313,395, and the number omitted is 400, at an annual cost of \$497,948, making a net increase of 1,373 in number and \$815,447 in amount. Included in this increase are the 1,000 additional seamen authorized to be enlisted in the navy and 315 additional deputy collectors and revenue agents in the internal revenue service to carry into effect the income tax law. In addition to foregoing there is a net increase in specific amounts appropriated for new offices where the number of such offices and the amount of salary to individuals are not specified, of \$805,700. The number of salaries specifically increased is 119, at an annual cost of \$49,505, and the number of salaries specifically reduced is sixty-nine, at an annual cost of \$18,328, making a net increase of fifty in number and of \$21,177 in amount, making a net total increase on account of salaries of officers, new and old, of \$1,562,253.

## IN THE SHAD SEASON.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Waiter," said the guest, "I wish you'd ask the proprietors to turn on a little more light. It's so dark in here I can't tell whether I'm eating planked shad or a paper of pins."

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Written for this paper by Dr. H. K. Hinde.

THE AGONY IS GETTING HERE. Mark iv 32-41.

Here we stand on holy ground indeed, and would "put out the shoe from our feet." I have little inclination to make any comment on the sacred scene here enacted. If there is one spot above another, on this earth, I would have to visit, and sit in silent meditation this would that spot. If there is one place made more sacred than another by the weary feet of this Man of Sorrows, surely that place is the "press of olive" at the base of the Mount of Olives. Of all the terrible battles fought, and glorious victories won, none compare with that of Gethsemane.

After the institution of the Lord's Supper, and the departure of Judas, Jesus delivered a wonderful discourse contained in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of John, and the prayer occupying the whole of the sixteenth chapter. This is a sermon, a sermon of the Bible more precious to Christian people than the words of our Saviour contained in these chapters. At the conclusion of the prayer he went forth a little and fell upon the ground, and prayed that to the garden where he had been accustomed to resort to his disciples, and that they should be able to stand in the face of the world, which he had just left. He knew the place, he knew the garden, he knew the place where he had been accustomed to resort to his disciples, and that they should be able to stand in the face of the world, which he had just left.

It has been said that the face of Christ is that which is striking from death was recently seen in history. In contrast with many a martyr who has died for the cause of the cross, or of the world, there is no parallel here. He was dying a martyr to no other human being was ever called upon to wage. He was dying a martyr to no other human being was ever called upon to wage. He was dying a martyr to no other human being was ever called upon to wage.

"For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew him not sin." "For Christ also hath once suffered for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." "For when we were without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly." "Who gave himself a ransom for all, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." "For when we were without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly."

Some valuable practical lessons may be drawn from the story of the three disciples on this occasion: "Watch ye and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." (New Version). It will be remembered how that just a few minutes before this Peter had said: "Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee. Likewise also shall all the disciples." Little did they know what was in the immediate future for them. Warned by their example, here is a lesson for all Christians. One has only to witness the "falling away" of the disciples, and watching without prayer in presumption.

## LESSONS FROM GETHSEMANE.

1. Every life has its Gethsemanes of sorrow, and may have its victories. 2. Prayer is not conquering God's reluctance but taking hold of God's willingness. (Phillips Brooks). 3. The disciples forgot sorrow in sleep. Christ conquered it by prayer. 4. God always answers prayer in kind or in kindness. 5. Prayer helps our watchfulness, and watchfulness awakens the need of prayer. 6. Submission to God's will enables us to face successfully any obstacles or dangers. 7. Christ endured the agonies of Gethsemane for us, what may I not endure for Him?

## TOMMY'S THEORY.

From Life.

Tommy: Yes, cats can see in the dark, and so can Ethel; cause when Mr. Wright walked in the parlor when she was sittin' alone in the dark, I heard him say to her, "Why Arthur, you didn't get shaved to-day."